

Fig. 1

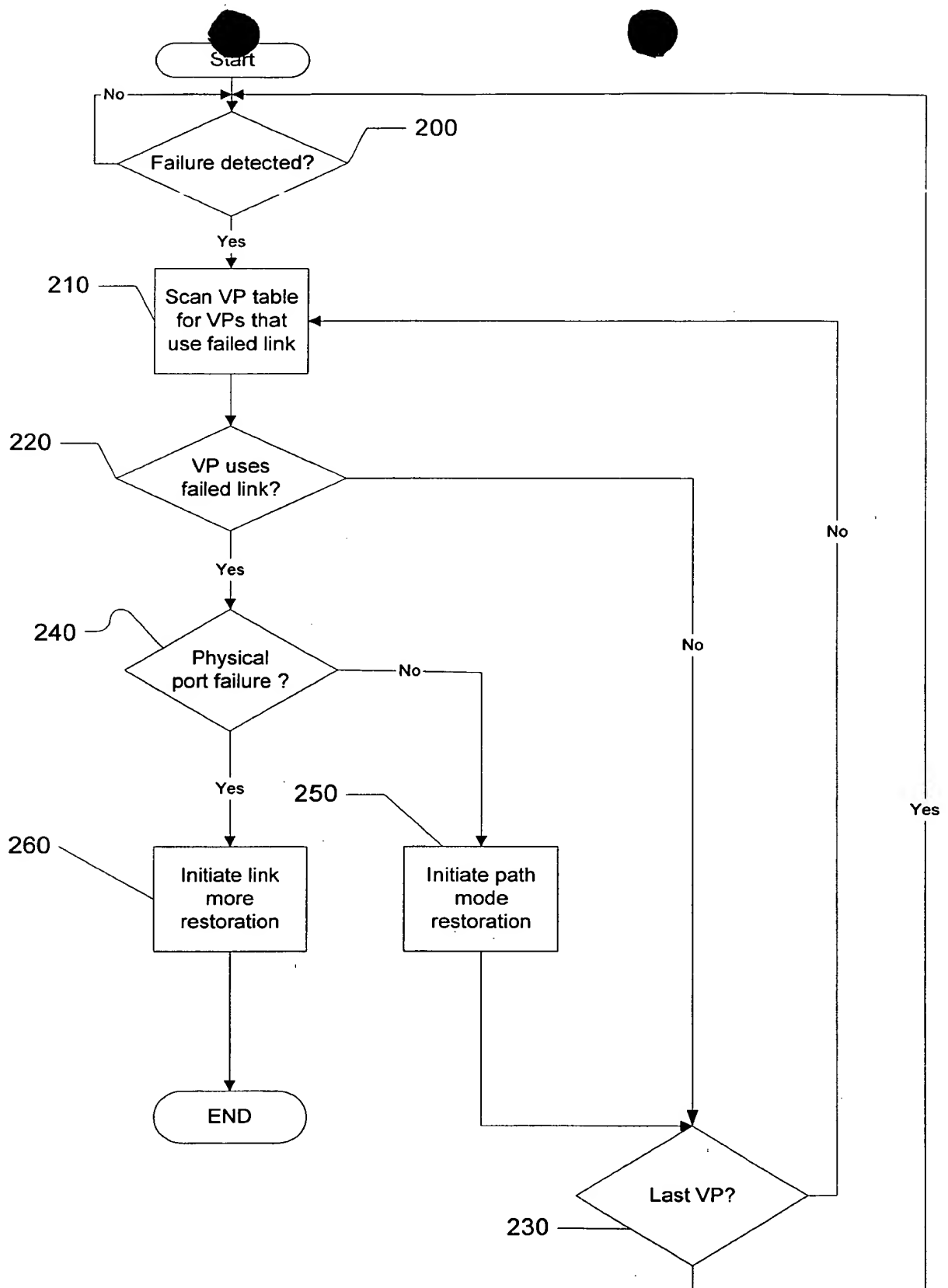
[illegible]

Fig. 2

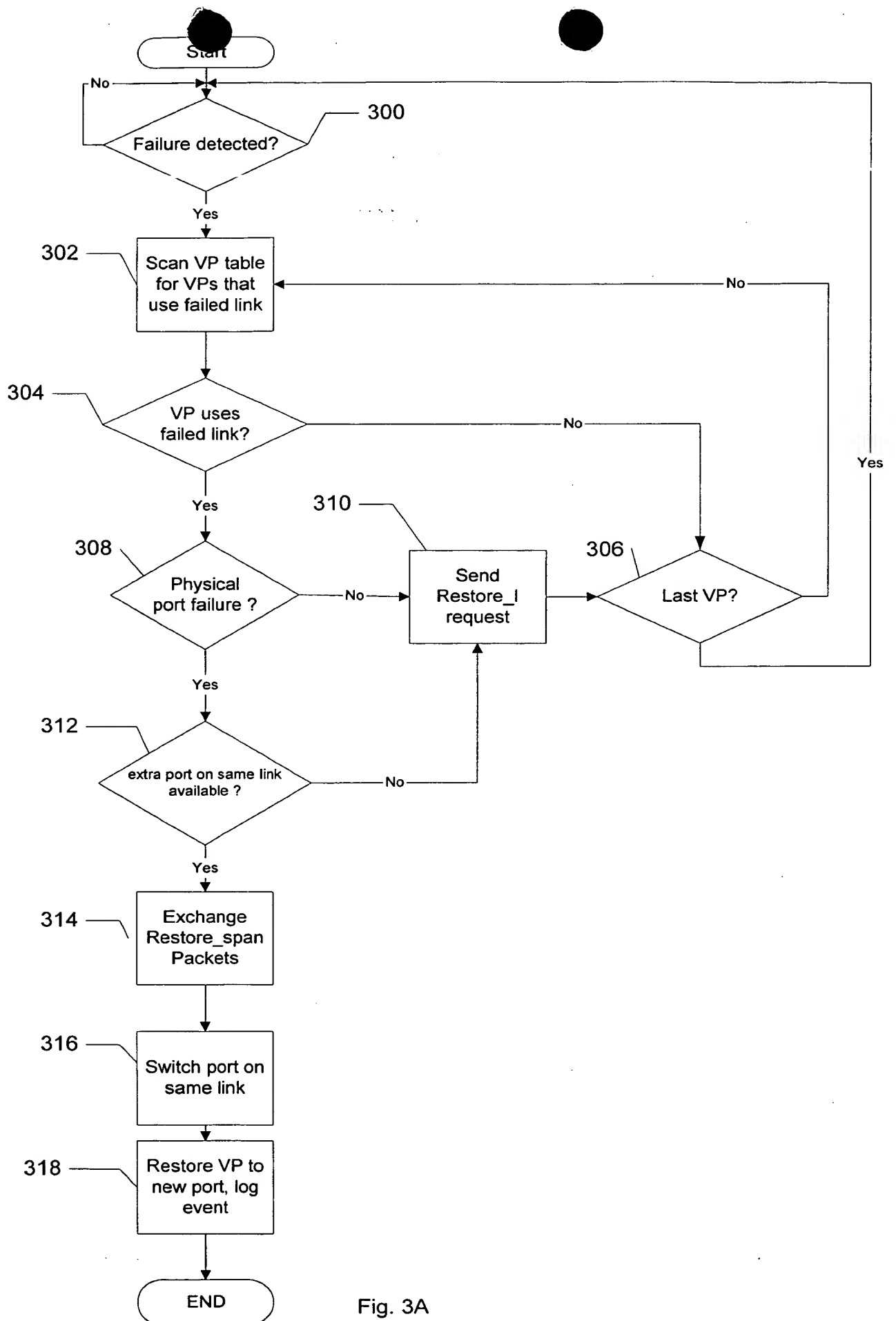
[illegible]

Fig. 3A

000001653-123000

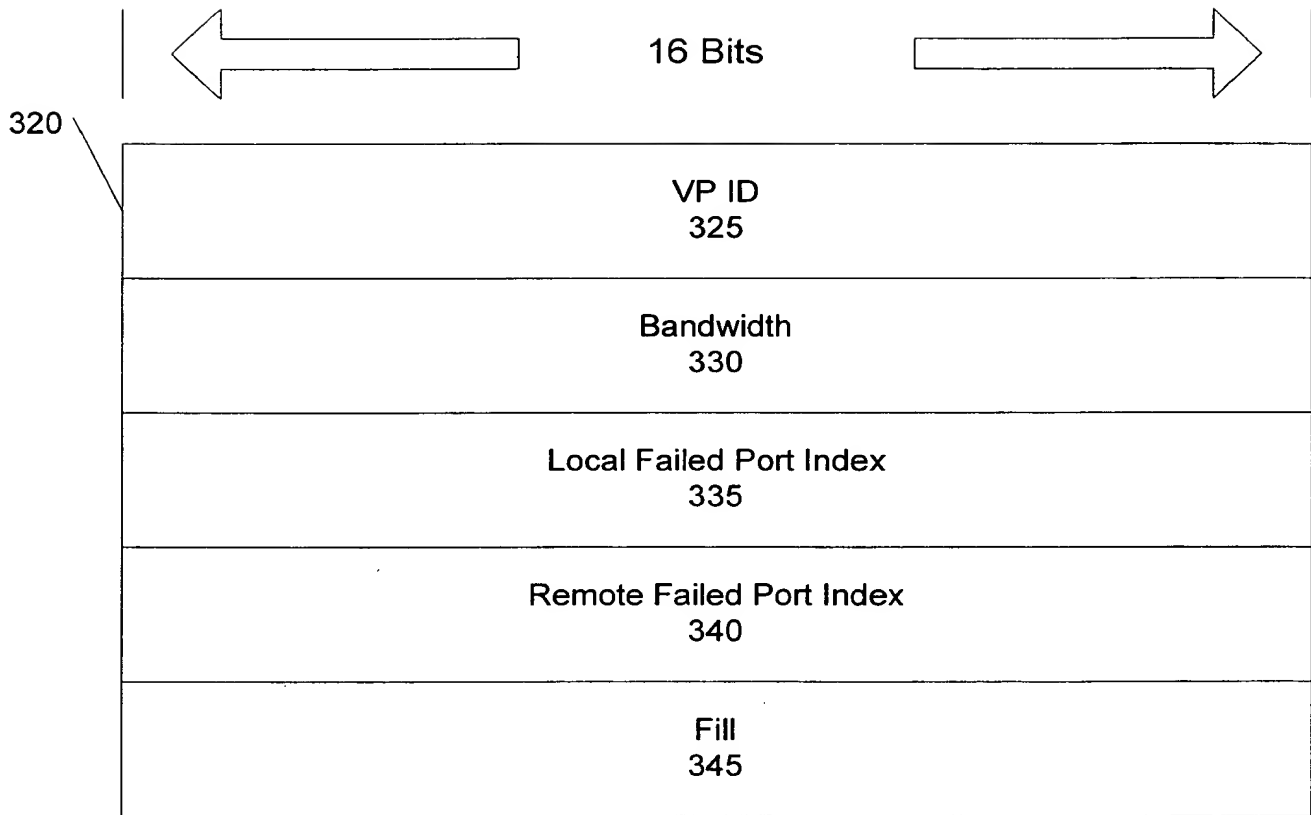


Fig. 3B

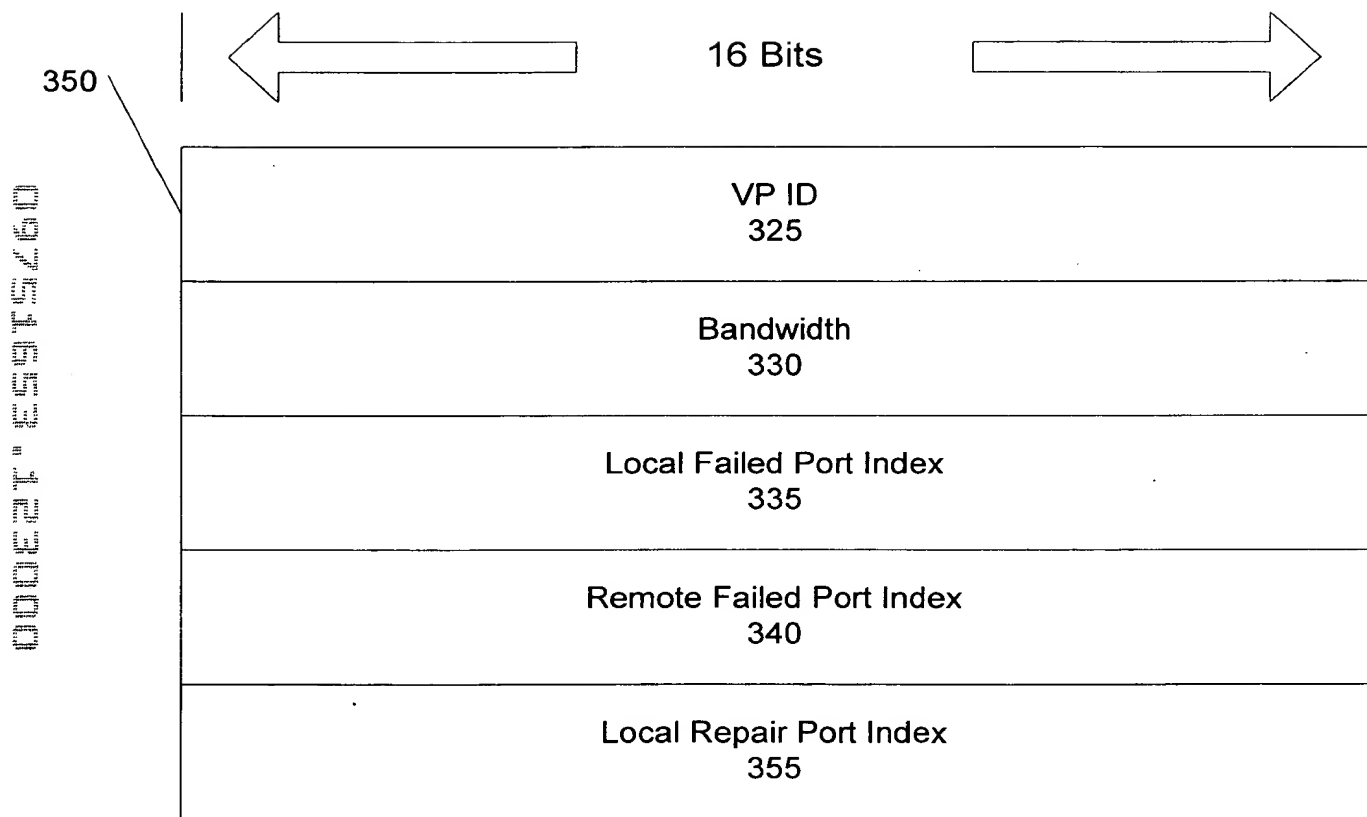


Fig. 3C

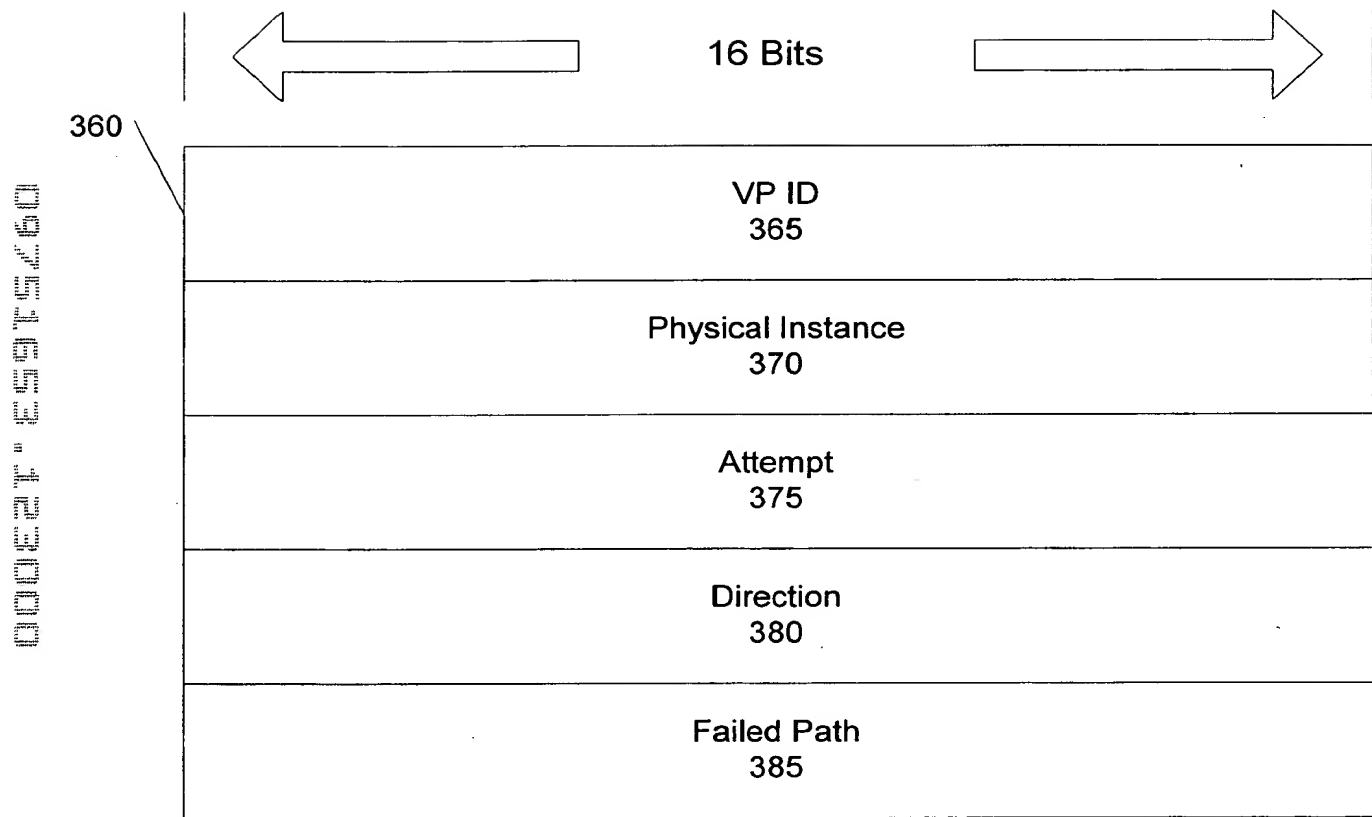


Fig. 3D

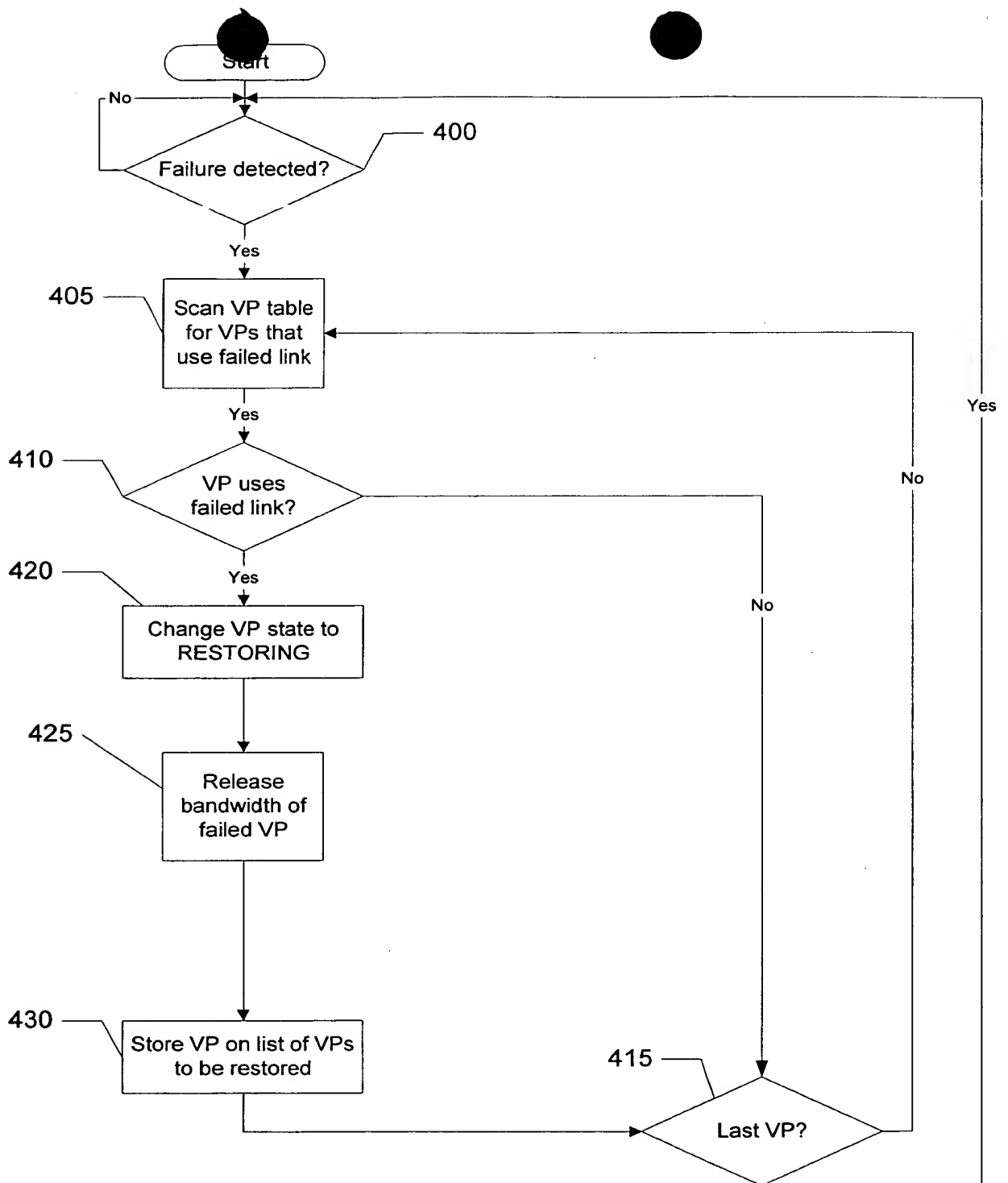
[illegible]

Fig. 4A

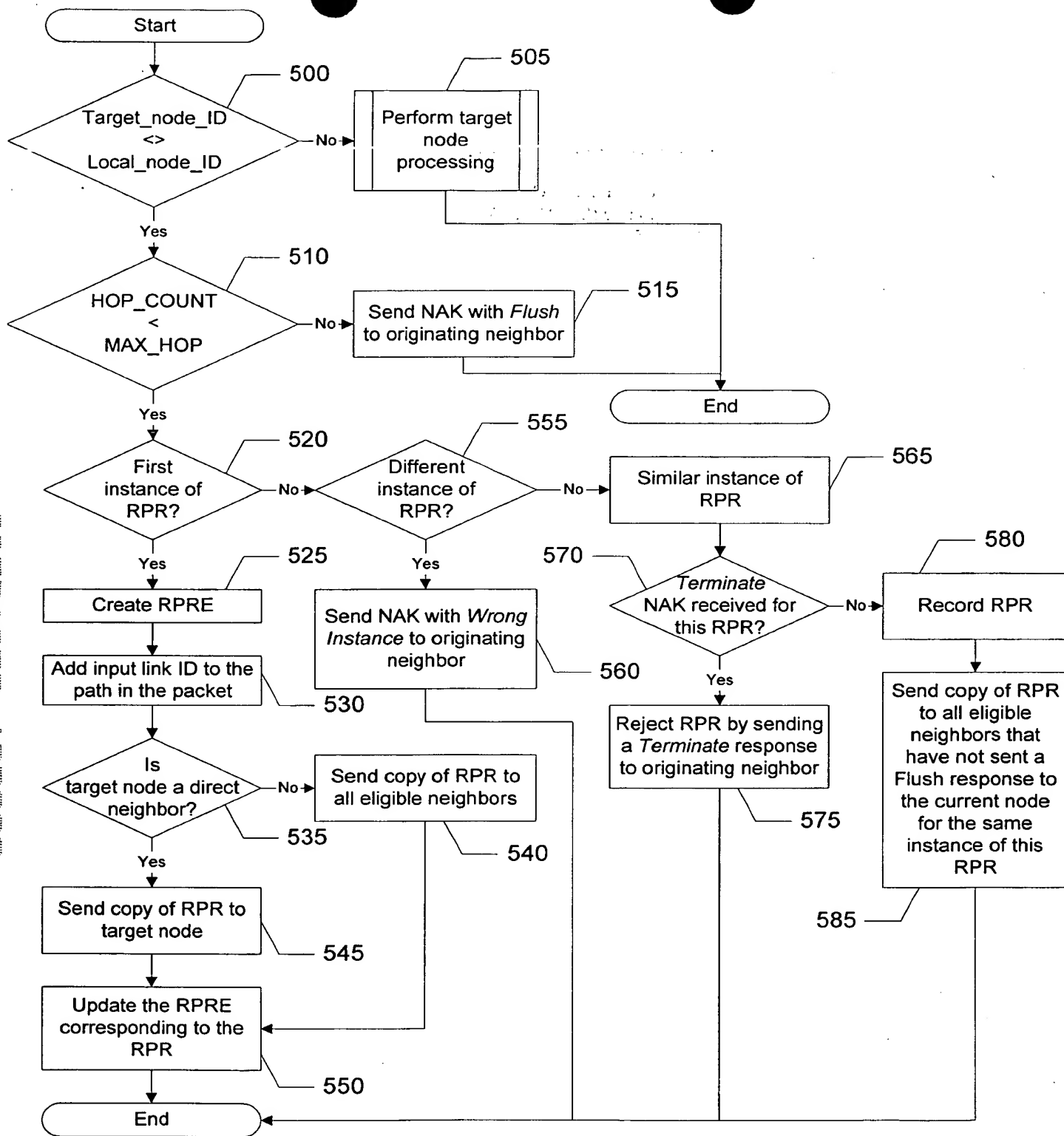


Fig. 5

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector x contains more non-zero elements as n increases.

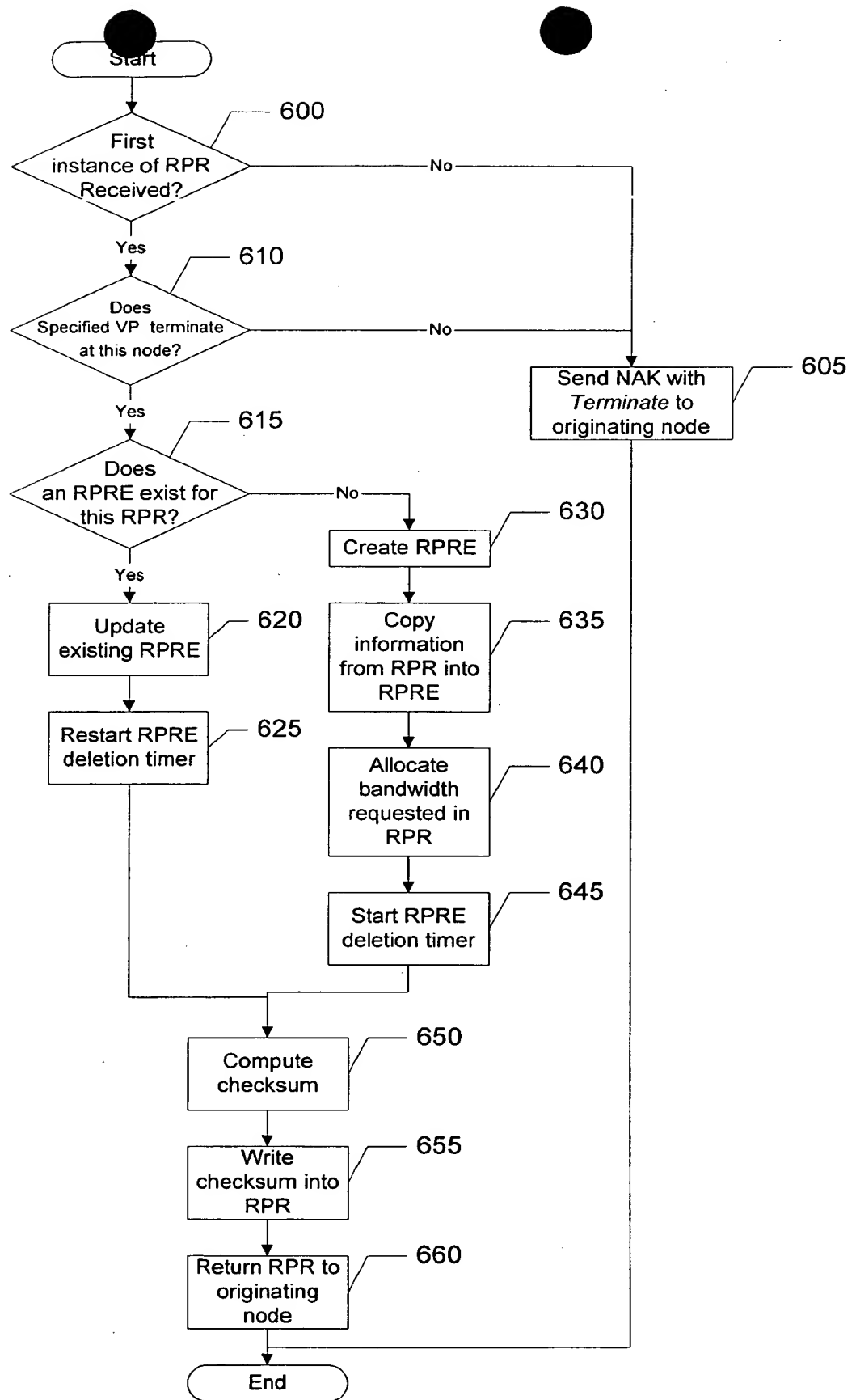


Fig. 6

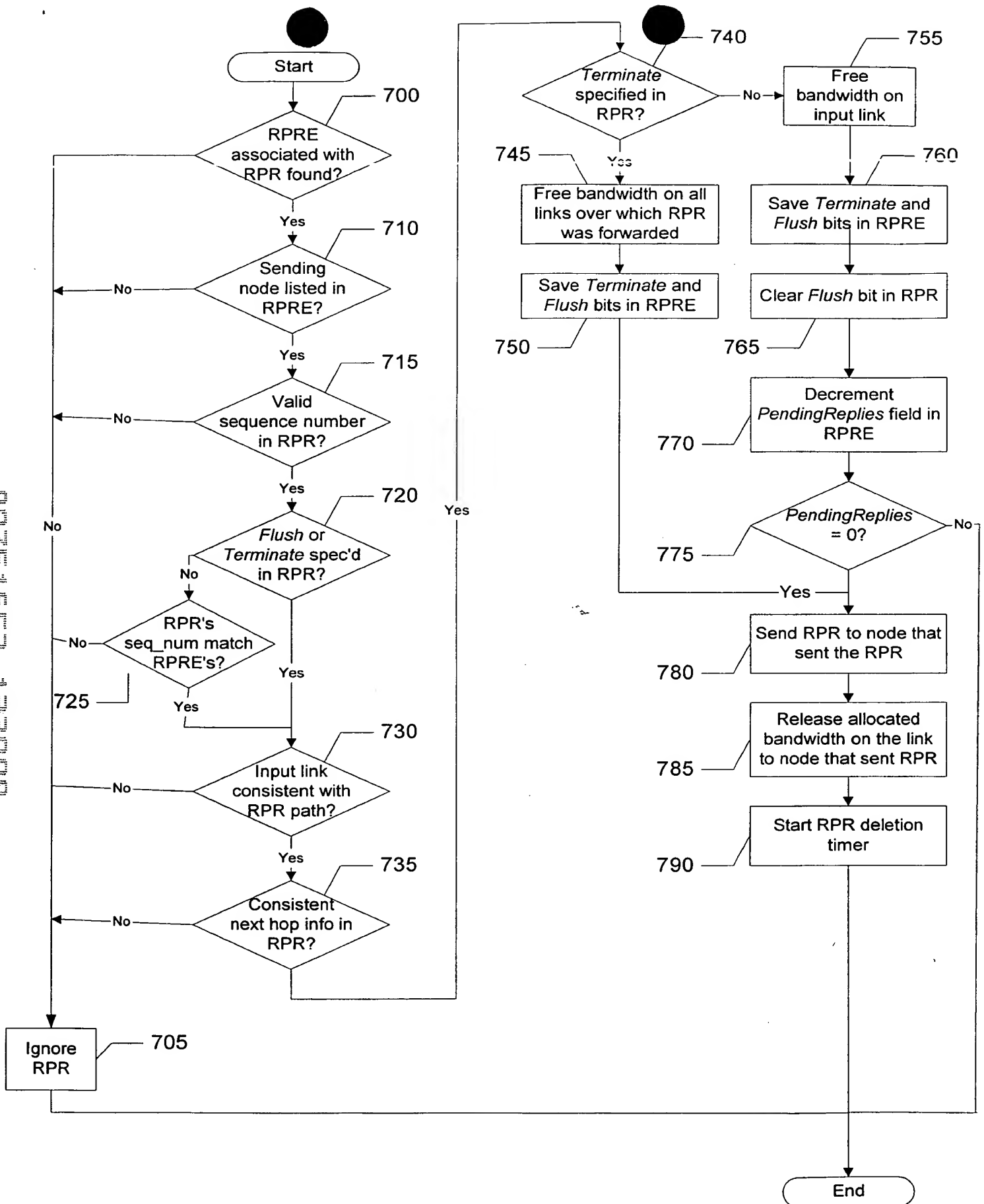
[illegible]

Fig. 7

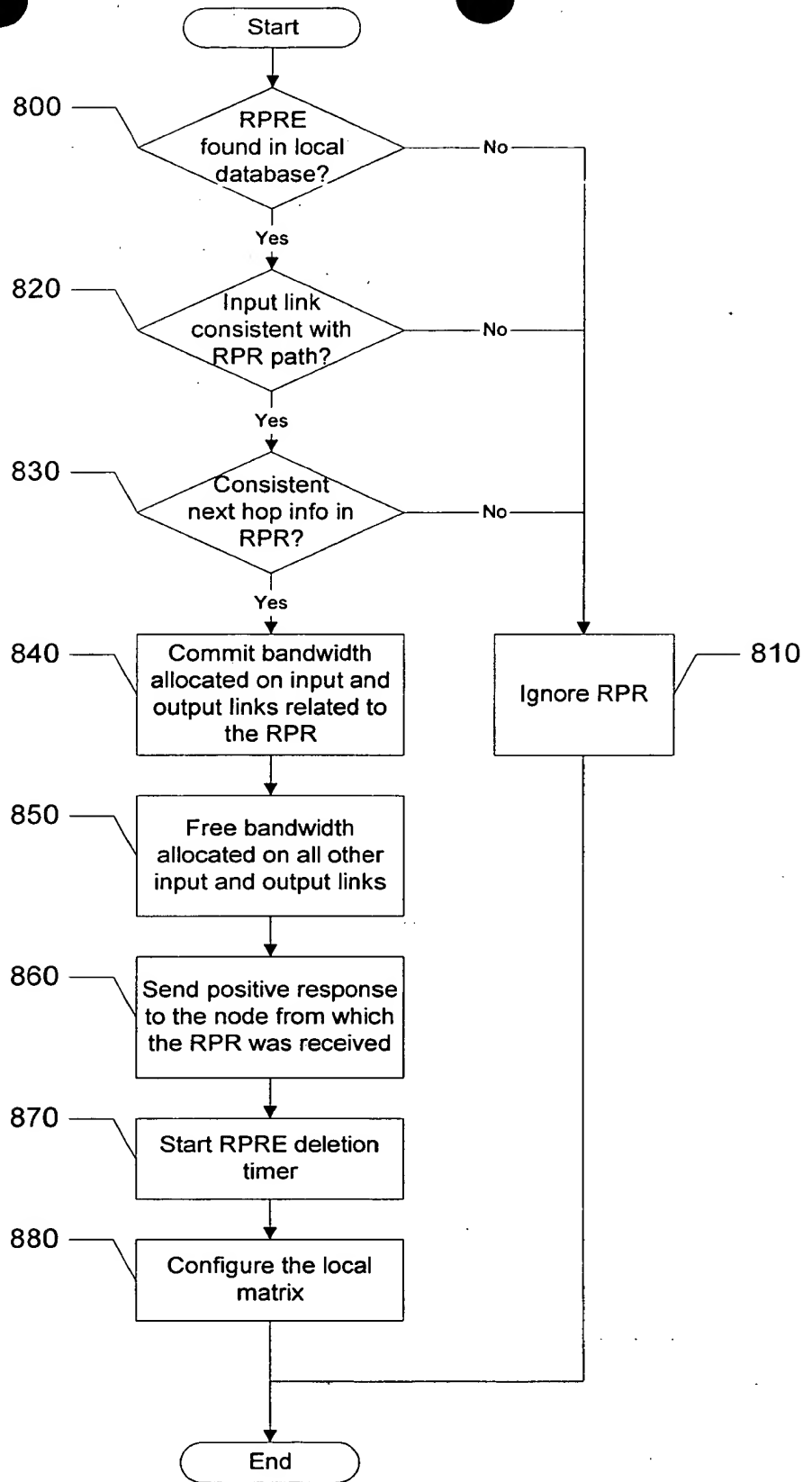


Fig. 8

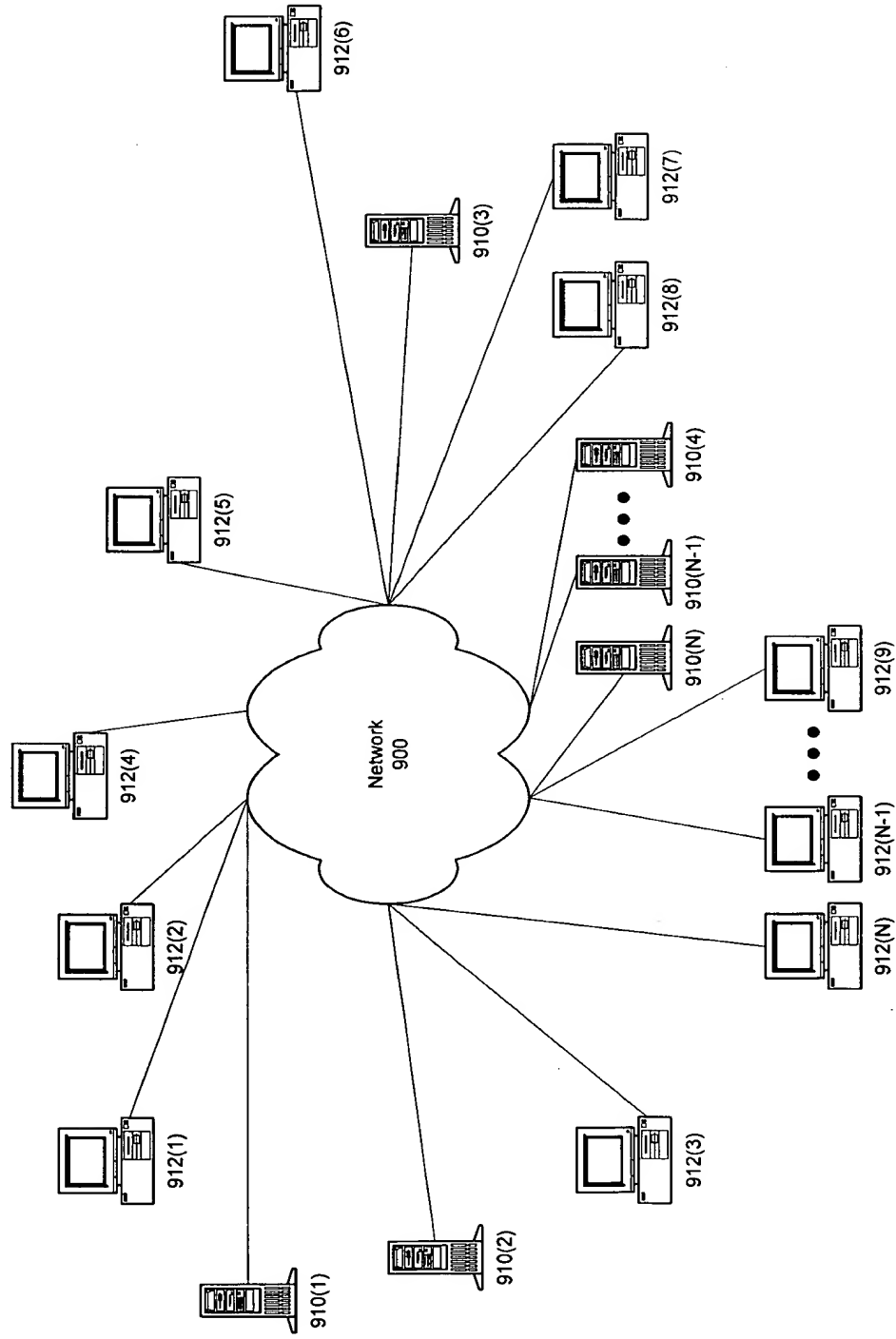


Fig. 9

1000

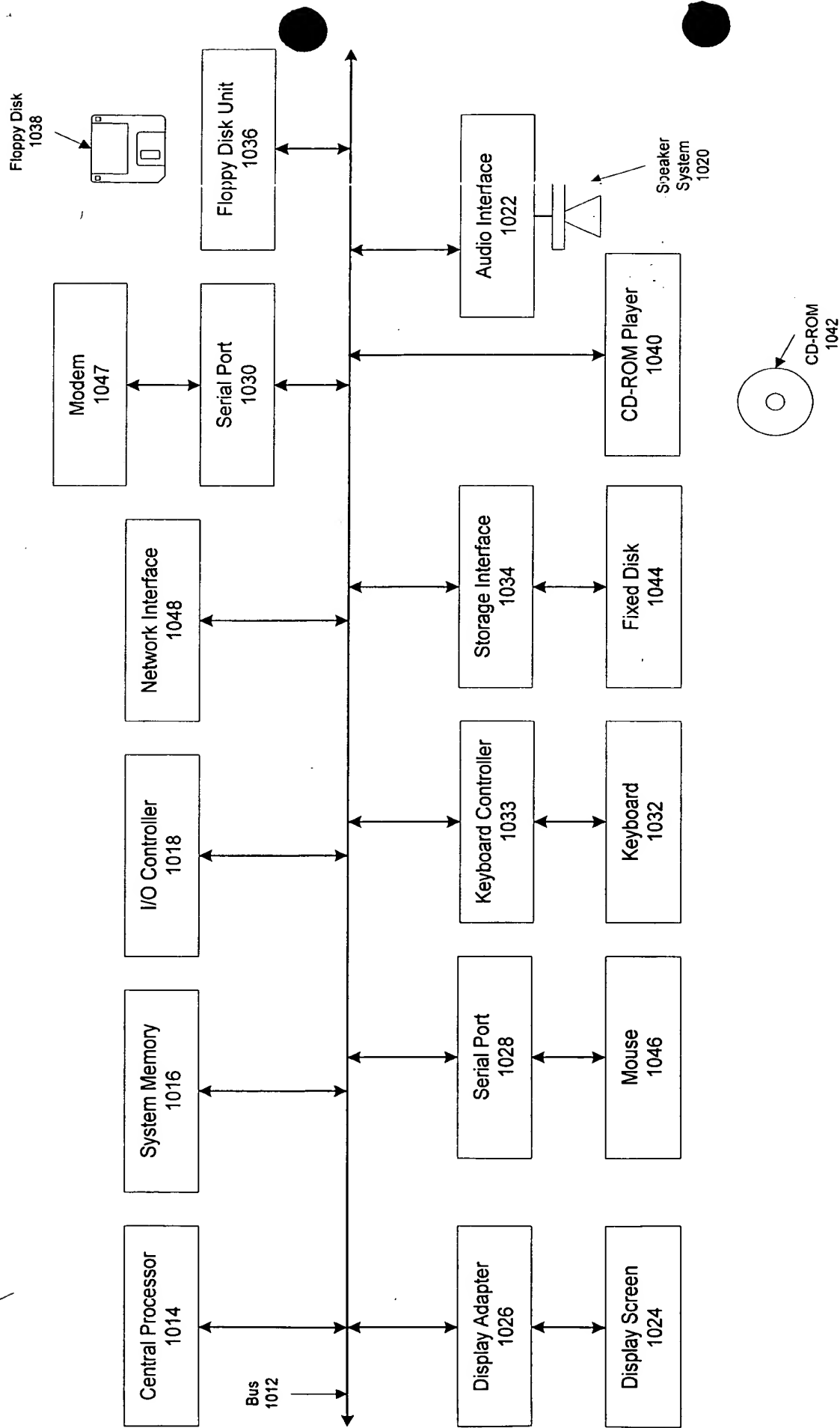


FIG. 10

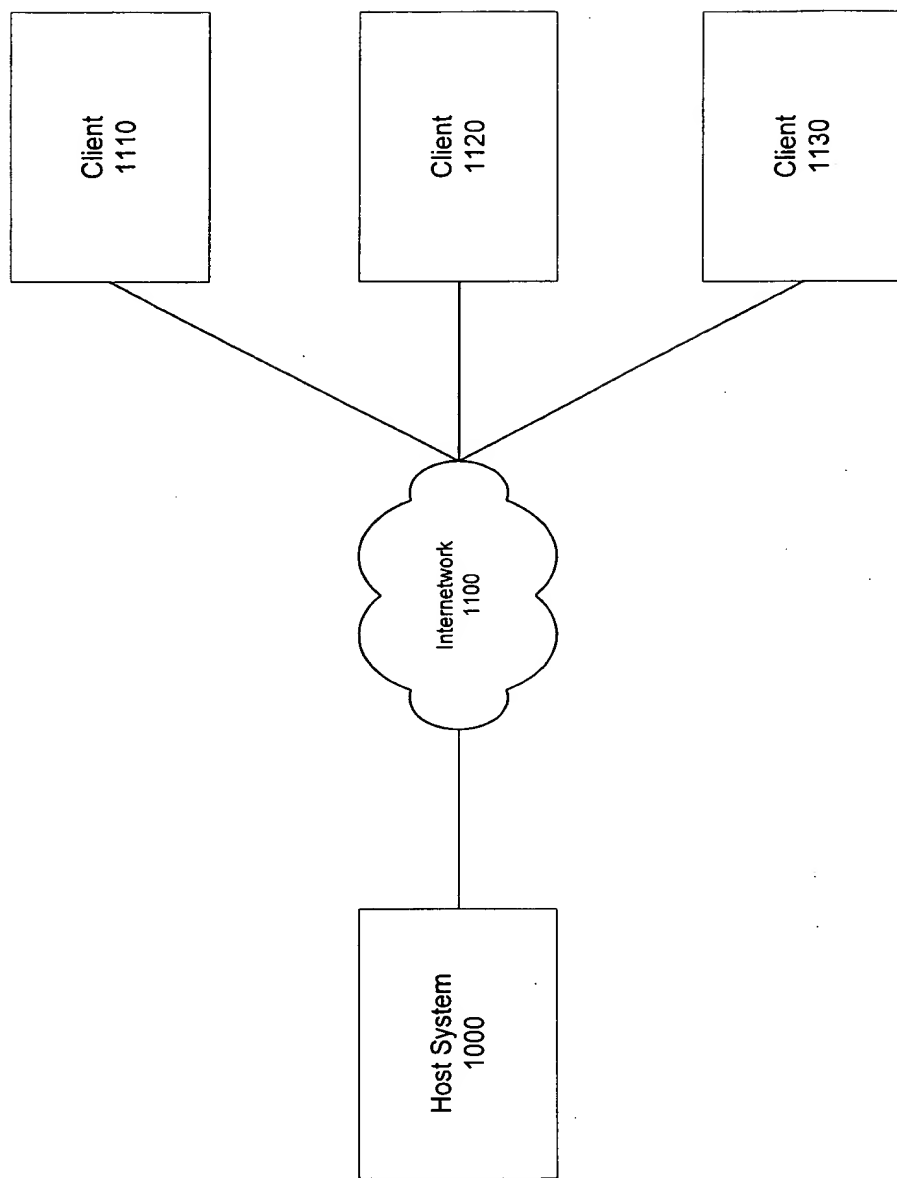


FIG. 11